

# Erratum: The stellar masses of $\sim 40\,000$ UV-selected galaxies from the WiggleZ survey at $0.3 < z < 1.0$ : analogues of Lyman break galaxies?

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The paper ‘The stellar masses of  $\sim 40\,000$  UV-selected galaxies from the WiggleZ survey at  $0.3 < z < 1.0$ : analogues of Lyman break galaxies?’ was published in MNRAS 431, 2209 (2013). In section 4.1.2 of the paper, we incorrectly stated regarding the use of the KG04 stellar mass fitting code: ‘*In contrast to the results obtained using FAST, we find little difference in both the stellar mass estimate and the  $1\sigma$  error on it with and without the addition of the NIR (i.e. near-infrared) photometry*’. We subsequently discovered that we were using an incorrect file for that part of the analysis. When we use the correct file, we find that:

(i) When we do not use the NIR photometry the derived stellar masses are  $\simeq 0.2$  dex higher. This is consistent with the results from the FAST code.

(ii) We find median formal uncertainties of 0.23 dex without NIR and 0.15 dex with NIR. This decrease is in the same sense as that obtained with the FAST code (0.46 dex improving to 0.27 dex with NIR) though the absolute size of the errors is significantly smaller.

(iii) 16 per cent of the galaxies have stellar masses that are discrepant at the  $>3\sigma$  level when comparing masses derived with and without NIR photometry. This is higher than FAST (4 per cent) which

we attribute to the different stellar population models used in the KG04 code but lower than that of the Taylor et al. (2011) GAMA comparison sample (25 per cent).

These results support the conclusion in section 4.1.2 that the inclusion of NIR data does not worsen stellar mass spectral energy distribution (SED) fits and that the effect of the NIR on stellar masses is strongly influenced by the choice of priors in the SED models. The rest of the paper includes NIR data for all the stellar mass fits and so is not affected by this error. The conclusions of the paper remain unchanged.

## REFERENCE

Taylor E. N. et al., 2011, MNRAS, 418, 1587

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